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At Hodmezovasarhely, the Miasszonyunk convent and all schools have been appropriated to accommodate recruits inducted this fall. Many Ministry of Defense departments, and Hungarian and Soviet military units are stationed in the provinces. Most of the much-publicized workers' resorts are occupied by troops and headquarters units.

The seven military commands have received orders to complete the induction of 1931-33 classes. It is reported this will take place during the first 3 months of 1951. The induction of these three classes is expected to raise the strength of Hungary's military forces from the present 160,000 to 210,000, as prescribed by the USSR. This strength should have been reached by 1950, but due to the incompetence of the rapidly trained officers and noncommissioned officers, the entire army organization program did not proceed as fast as had been planned in 1949.

Young officers are conspicuous everywhere. These "dependable elements" were given quick military courses and, in general, conduct themselves with less circumspection than noncommissioned officers of the old army, and spend their free time in carousing. Their political training is evidenced in their explaining loudly and at every opportunity that Hungary is on the threshold of a war with the imperialists, on the side of the USSR.

Military police units of increased strength are attached to each military installation. The Warriors for Liberty Association has a trained partisan force and also includes parachutists and "sport aviator" detachments in its organization.

The Budapest radar network has been completed. The radar center is in the Sziklapince /Rock cave/ on the Buda side, and the receiving stations are on Janos, Sós, and Kissváb hills. It is asserted that "imperialist planes can never again bomb out Budapest." Under Soviet direction, further development of antiaircraft artillery has ceased because Hungary will convert to remote-controlled antiaircraft missiles at the beginning of 1951. These missiles have been undergoing tests at Diosjeno since the fall and air defense detachments are now being trained.

In the midst of these preparations, the nation's anxiety over the prospect of war is mounting. The population fears that war tension will aggravate the food shortage and that the policies of Hungary's Communists in preparing for war will expose the country to devastating air attacks.

Inhabitants of the Yugoslav border area are kept in constant alarm by the recently concluded combined fall maneuvers, the 2-3 hour weekly blackouts, the constant house inspections during "clean-up weeks," and the consequent mass evacuation of families labeled "unreliable" to places unfamiliar to them. It is almost impossible for civilians to approach the city of Szeged and the "peace struggle" preparations there are becoming unbearable for the inhabitants.

The barracks at Szeged are crowded. The small Soviet forces which took part in the fall maneuvers in the region between the Danube and the Tisza did not return to their former locations and are now in the fields around Pecs and Nagykanizsa. Instead of billeting in Szeged, USSR forces there are camped in temporary structures and tents around Feher Lake and apparently will spend the winter there. The troops have only light summer clothing.

During the past weeks, troop trains entering the country have repeatedly arrived at the Feher Lake camp, carrying 17-20 year-old recruits who probably are to receive their training there. Troops, vehicles, and materiel are unloaded only at night, and civilians are not permitted to approach the camp during the day. Soviet forces at the camp number 12,000-15,000. Recently, Hungarian troops from the Pecs region were directed to Feher Lake and are now camped on the south shore.

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It is reported from northern Hungary that Soviet troops and war materiel are now being shipped into Czechoslovakia through Cierna nad Tisou. Thus, it appears the Soviet military occupation of Czechoslovakia has begun. The Soviet troops and materiel are situated chiefly in the vicinity of Presov, Spisska Nova Ves, and Kosice. Civilians fleeing Soviet occupation are joining partisan bands left behind in the mountains when the main partisan groups left for the South in 1948. According to reports, partisan activity in the vicinity of Presov has already caused serious delays in Soviet military shipments by damaging rail lines and bridges. A large number of northern Hungarians are fighting with the partisans.

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